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U.S. COURT OF APPEALS
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT
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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

No. 90-8972
Non-Argument Calendar

D.C. Docket No. 1:90-Cr-100-1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

ROBERT TILLMAN and BOBBY GLENN GARRETT,

Defendants-Appellants.

Appeals from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia

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(September 10, 1992)

Before FAY, KRAVITCH and ANDERSON, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

Appellants, Bobby Glenn Garrett and Robert Tillman, were convicted of charges of conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846. Tillman was sentenced to twenty years incarceration plus three years supervised release and a find of $20,000. Garrett was sentenced to thirty one years incarceration plus three years supervised release and a find of $30,000. A variety of issues are raised. We have reviewed each and find no merit. The judgments are affirmed.

Both appellants argue that the evidence was insufficient to sustain the verdict. We note that no motion for judgment of acquittal was made at the close of the evidence. Whether reviewed under the tenuous and shocking standard of United States v. Hamblin, 911 F.2d 551 (11th Cir. 1990), or the more standard approach, there is simply no question

that the evidence was extremely strong and more than sufficient for reasonable fact finders to find guilt.

Tillman and Garrett join in contesting the admission of two ledger books discovered in a bag containing methamphetamine under Grady Wike, Sr.'s bed during a search of his home. After reviewing the circumstances surrounding this seizure, we conclude there was no error in the admission of this evidence.

Both Tillman and Garrett contest their sentences as unduly harsh and disproportionate. There is no merit in this argument. See Harmelin v. Michigan, 111 S.Ct. 2680 (1991). Both object to the quantity of drugs for which they were held accountable by the sentencing court. Garrett objects to the enhancement of his sentence based upon obstruction of justice and

possession of a gun. Tillman objects to the district court's refusal to find he had accepted responsibility. These rulings are supported by the record and we find no clear error.

Tillman was given a three level enhancement as a manager or supervisor of extensive criminal activity. Garrett was given a four level enhancement as an organizer or leader of a criminal activity involving more than five participants. The district court was fully justified in making and the record supports these conclusions.

AFFIRMED.